Numb. CLXXIX. [illegible] DECEMBER 26, 1789

Pittsburgh Gazette

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1789 [VOL. IV.

James Poupard,

GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, JEWELLER, and ENGRAVER, last from Philadelphia.

In Second street, at the Stone House, formerly occupied by Mr. John Gibson, in Pittsburgh

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he makes and sells all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Jewellery work, in the newest taste, and at reasonable rates.

Engraves all sorts of Designs on Copper plates, either Pictures, Landscapes, Coats of Arms, &c.

Cuts Coats of Arms, Crests, and Cyphers, on Watch, Compter, or Office Seals, either of Gold, Silver, brass or steel. Makes and Engraves Free Masons Medals, &c.

Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired in the carefulest manner and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1789.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment for any of the above work.

THE subscriber and company having given their note to a certain Charles Lynch, payable on the 23d day of December 1771, for a quantity of flour which they purchased for Alexander Ross, by his orders, he being at that time the king's commissary, amounting to thirty pounds, Pennsylvania currency, for the use of the British troops then stationed at Fort Pitt. Notice is hereby given to all persons not to take an assignment on said note, as I never received any value for it, and the said Lynch was paid the whole amount on the delivery of the flour at [illegible] Old Fort, by the aforesaid Alexander Ross, and the note ought to have been given to him, but as he did not know his purchasers had given any note in behalf of him, paid the money in full when the flour was delivered as above mentioned.

JACOB BAUSMAN.

November 21st, 1789.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1789.

WHEREAS certain ill disposed people have broke down the fence of lands belonging to the heirs of the deceased captain Thomas Hutchins, adjoining this town, feloniously cutting and carrying away timber appertaining to the same. This is to give notice, that any person or persons who may be detected in future in making the like depredations, will be proceeded against agreeable to the utmost rigour of the law.

A New Store.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened Store in the house formerly occupied by captain Alexander Fowler, in Second street, opposite Messrs. Turnbull and Marmie's, where they are supplied with a compleat assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, together with a large quantity of Groceries, all which they intend to sell for [illegible] whiskey, flour, &c.

They flatter themselves that from the opportunity they have had of laying in those goods on the best terms at Philadelphia, they can make those who honor them with their commands find their advantage in dealing with them.

HAYES & COLHOUN.

Pittsburgh, December 10, 1789.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public and his friends, that he has opened

A Public House,

at the Nine Mile Run from Pittsburgh, where Mr. Dunning M'Nair lately lived As he has provided himself with liquors, &c. for the accommodation of those who please to call on him, and has good stables, with oats and hay for horses, flatters himself by his assiduity to please, to merit the attention of the public.

MOSES FORD.

Allegheny County, Dec. 10, 1789.

Last Notice.

Brownsville, November 2, 1789.

THOSE who are indebted to Lang and Kinnear, and have not settled off their accounts with the subscriber as formerly advertised, must now blame themselves for the consequences, he being obliged, under a high penalty to do his utmost to get the partnership accounts settled without delay, can no longer defer sueing those who neglect. He will yet take produce in payment at cash prices, from those who shall immediately settle and pay off without being sued, but intends to compel payment in cash from those who put him to that disagreeable necessity.

JAMES LANG.

JOHN MARIE, of Pittsburgh, will sell on reasonable terms, one or two of the following LOTS, No. 451, 452, 199, 708, Dec, 4, 1789.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the Ship Montgomery, Captain Bunyan, arrived at New York, in 28 days from London, we have the following interesting advices, viz.

PARIS, October 13.

SEVERAL persons of distinction are taken up and in prison: fifteen thousand uniforms, made like those of the militia, having been found in their houses, besides many letters and papers which indicate a very alarming design. Several other persons, among whom is said to be the count d'Estaing, have retired, and the report is, that upwards of 20,000 men have been secretly kept in pay for some time past, and who were to appear openly, when things were ripe for execution. A list of the principals in this association is handed about, but their names are too respectable to announce them, till matters are better authenticated: in short, all Paris is alarmed on this occasion. In the mean time the royal family remain in the Thuilleries, guarded only by the militia, for the gardes du corps have been sent away.

Near three hundred members of the National Assembly have already desired leave to withdraw.

All the barriers are shut, no person being permitted to go out of Paris without passports.

BOULOGN, October 16.

The duke of Orleans is arrived here from the capital, intending to embark immediately for England; his passport is signed by the king and the marquis de la Fayette.

The fish women have this moment returned from on board his royal highness's yacht, which they have unladen, and carried the baggage to his hotel, exclaiming, "that they would not allow their good prince to depart, at a moment when they had so much occasion for his service."

The ladies were immediately reinforced by a body of three hundred men, of the town militia, who escorted the duke of Orleans back to his hotel, which is now surrounded by a constant guard.

The municipal body have sent to the national assembly, at Paris, for instructions how to conduct themselves in this critical situation; notwithstanding his royal highness was furnished with passports, signed by the king, by the president of the national assembly, and by the marquis de la Fayette.

Previous to the departure of the duke of Orleans from Paris, he presented the national assembly with two millions and a half of livres, the supposed fourth part of his revenue; for which he was thanked publicly by M. Neckar, in the name of the king, and also by the president of the national assembly.

The duke's family have been for some time in the neighbourhood of Dieppe, ready for embarkation on the shortest notice.

LONDON, October 3.

FRANCE.

Independent of the awful crisis of his majesty's late illness, there never was a moment which excited the anxiety and attention of all ranks of people, so much as the present revolution in France: It is now

now merely the diſputes of the national aſſembly, and the new modelling of the French conſtitution, which claim the attention of our countrymen, in common with all Europe, but the very lives of the royal family of France, and the race of a whole monarchy, are at ſtake.

At this moment, the fate of Europe depends on the actions, of a barbarous and unreſtrained mob! which has ſhewn itſelf ſo licentious, that the country which claims it, bluſhes at its cruelties. The murder of the queen has been attempted in the dead of night, while ſhe was in her ſlumber, unprepared to appear before the tribunal of her Maker; at a time of all others the moſt awful and barbarous, becauſe the moſt ſacred and inoffenſive.

Had the attempt ſucceeded, what muſt have been the conſequence? or indeed, what may now be the conſequence? for her life is ſtill in danger; a queen who is the ſiſter of the emperor and the grand duke of Tuſcany, and allied to the houſe of Spain, Sardinia, Naples, and almoſt all the princes of Italy.

But if we are not much deceived the time is not far diſtant, when an endeavour will at leaſt be made to reſcue this princeſs and her ſovereign. Advices are received by the duke of Dorſet's courier of yeſterday, that it was very ſtrongly reported and believed in Paris, that the king of Sardinia was marching 15,000 men, in three diviſions, towards the frontiers of France, which no doubt are to be joined by more from other quarters. We only dread, that whenever this news may be confirmed, and foreign troops enter France, that the very perſons they are meant to protect will fall victims to their zeal. It is indeed to be feared, that the very firſt moment of ſuch an alarm, the queen of France would ſuffer by the axe.

But to return to the narrative of the preſent revolution.

The information of the Gazette reaches only to what paſſed on Tueſday laſt; ours of this day will ſerve as a continuation equally authentic, to the time of Thurſday evening. Although it is impoſſible for any thing to be more ſatisfactory than what is there ſtated, it is to be obſerved, that the language of the court Gazette is neceſſarily cautious, and obliged to be confined to the ſimple outlines of facts, without remark, or even the detail of all the particulars which occurred on the memorable proceedings of the king, queen, and dauphin's removal from Verſailles to Paris on Tueſday laſt.

The circumſtances of the entertainment at Verſailles has not yet been accurately ſtated. It was given within the palace by the king's expreſs permiſſion, and when the deſert was ſerved up, their majeſties entered the hall with the dauphin, which inſpired ſuch enthuſiaſm among the officers & troops which were admitted within to drink their healths, that they entered into an oath, and ſanctified it by kiſſing their ſabres, to continue faithful to the royal family. The queen was ſo much affected, that ſhe ſhed tears.

The royal family, a ſhort time afterwards, appeared at the balcony of the Cour de Marbre, when they were again ſaluted with ſhouts of Vive le Roi, Vive le Reine. The evening concluded with the greateſt mirth and harmony.

The diſturbances in Paris, on hearing of theſe proceedings, became ſo general on Monday laſt, that all the diſtricts of the capital were ſummoned, and the marquis de la Fayette was ordered to proceed immediately to Verſailles, at the head of a large body of troops, and bring the king under his guard to Paris. On receiving theſe orders, the marquis de la Fayette remonſtrated, ſaying, that he would firſt go thither attended by only a few of the magiſtrates and ſome guards, and make his report of the neceſſity of a reinforcement.

This ſoon got wind abroad, and the mob ever ready to catch at any thing which could bear an unfavorable conſtruction, inſiſted that the marquis de la Fayette, and the mayor, whom they likewiſe ſuſpected, were gained over to betray them. While this ſuſpicion was circulating, another party erected two gallows in the Place de Greve, threatening to hang them if the orders were not inſtantly complied with.

In the evening of Monday therefore, the marquis de la Fayette ſet out for Verſailles, at the head of 20,000 of the Pariſian guards, and attended by ſeveral magiſtrates of the city of Paris. He had been preceded in the morning by about 8000 perſons, chiefly fiſhwomen, accompanied by their chief, who has the appellation of Queen of Hungary.

The troops did not arrive at Verſailles till late in the evening, and were under arms the whole night, partly to take their ſtations about the palace and ſecure the avenues, and in order to repel any attack from the troops within.

At two o'clock on Tueſday morning, a conſiderable number of the perſons habited in women's dreſs, but as it ſince appears, were many of them guards, having gained the outward entrances of the caſtle, forced their way into the palace, and up the ſtair caſe leading to the queen's apartment, with an intent to ſeize and murder her; fortunately, a greater number than uſual of the king's body guard were ordered to ſleep in the anti-chambers leading to it, and to be particularly vigilant againſt any alarm.

The diſturbance ſoon roufed them to arms, and the firſt body who made the approach were fired on, and 17 killed on the ſpot. The reſt, terrified at the fate of their companions, inſtantly retreated, and every thing reſumed a tolerable ſtate of quietude till the morning.

The Pariſian troops having demanded entrance at the palace, it was refuſed, and they received a fire from the regiment of the king's body guard, who defended the approach of the palace. A few troops and ſome women who had mixed in the croud, fell on the firſt fire, which was immediately returned by the Pariſian guard. This action becoming more general, the count de Luſignan, commandant of the regiment of Flanders, ordered his troops to fire, which they refuſed to, and laid down their arms. The king's body guard finding themſelves overpowered took to flight, and the troops then forced the entrances of the caſtle, and were only prevented from entering the palace in a body, by the management and command of the marquis de la Fayette. There is reaſon to believe, that had this happened, the king, queen, and royal family, would have fallen victims to their fury.

The marquis was ſoon after introduced to the king with ſome of the magiſtrates of Paris, and communicated the deſire of the city that he might conduct his majeſty and the royal family thither. On being aſſured of protection, the king made no heſitation to comply with the requeſt, well knowing that it would not have availed him. Orders were therefore immediately given for the royal equipages to be got ready, and their majeſties, with the Dauphin, monſieur, and the king's aunts, proceeded to town, with their attendants, in a proceſſion of 18 carriages attended by the marquis de la Fayette, and about 5000 guards. His majeſty was in the firſt carriage with a nobleman of his houſehold, the queen and dauphin in the ſecond.

The road from Verſailles was ſo thronged by the mob, that notwithſtanding 50,000 of the Pariſian troops had been ſent out to keep the way clear, the royal family were eight hours in reaching the Hotel de Ville, though only a diſtance of twelve miles. This tedious journey could have been rendered only more painful, by the thoughts of their being led captives in triumph to the city of Paris, and the fear of what was to follow.

Being arrived at the Hotel de Ville, the royal family ſtopped there near two hours. The king was ſhewn into the great hall, where he was harrangued by Monſieur de St. Mery, who aſſured his majeſty of his ſafety; that he had only been conducted to Paris for his better ſecurity, and that he would find himſelf more happy among his loyal children there, than he had been at Verſailles. To all this his majeſty appeared to pay but little attention. The royal family were then conducted to the old ruinous palace of the Thuilleries, which has not been inhabited ſince the days of Louis the XIV and where nothing was prepared for their reception.

In the affray at Verſailles, the king's body guards behaved moſt nobly. In the ſlaughter which happened there, about 50 of the Pariſian troops and mob were killed, and 30 of the king's guards cut to pieces. Eighty of them were taken priſoners and brought to Paris, the reſt ſaved by flight.

This regiment is peculiar to any [illegible] compoſed, both privates as well as [illegible] of perſons of the ſecond order of [illegible]nce. The heads of thoſe who were ſlain, were carried in triumph to Paris, and ſhewn about the ſtreets on tent poles, as a further ſpecimen of the ſavageneſs and ferocity of a Pariſian mob.

On Wedneſday laſt, all the diſtricts of Paris met early in the morning, and orders were given to ſurround all the avenues of the Thuilleries, which had been only defended the preceding night by a common guard. A thouſand troops were immediately ordered on that duty, and all the gates of the palace are further ſecured by a train of cannon to prevent any ſurprize or eſcape.

Wedneſday at noon, being the court day, their majeſties received all the foreign miniſters in the palace. The king looked uncommonly dejected, and only talked a few words to the Imperial ambaſſador. The ſight was uncommonly gloomy and affecting, and the court broke up after a ſhort time.

In the evening the diſtricts of Paris paſſed a reſolution that the regiment of the king's body guard ſhould be immediately broken, and never more revived. That in future his majeſty ſhould be guarded by citizens, inſtead of ſoldiers.

During theſe proceedings at Paris, the national aſſembly at Verſailles could not be ſuppoſed able to tranſact much buſineſs. They however came to two reſolutions on Wedneſday, which it was ſuppoſed would be the laſt day of their ſitting there.

The purport of theſe reſolutions were,

That the national aſſembly ſhould adjourn to Paris; and,

That its meeting ſhould never be ſeparable from the king's place of reſidence.

What we have above ſtated are facts, and may be depended on, as we derive them from the beſt authority. There are many reports, though they are not confirmed, that ſeveral noblemen of the king's party have been maſſacred, among whoſe names are the duc de Guicher, duc de Chatelet, count de Eſtaing, count de Luſignan: but theſe rumours want confirmation, though it is certain theſe gentlemen are miſſing, probably fled. There is likewiſe a report of 200 of the king's party in the national aſſembly having been proſcribed.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 8.

"When the proceſſion from Verſailles entered Paris, the poiſſardes (ſtall women) pointing to the king, queen, and dauphin, frequently exclaimed, "Nous amenons le boulanger, la boulangere, et le mitron." We have brought along with us the baker, the baker's wife, and his boy.

"The ſame ladies were very ſarcaſtic upon Monſieur: they frequently approached his carriage, and aſked him why he did not cry, "Vive le Nation."

"Matters had been ſo concerted, that in three days the king would have been conveyed to Metz, and had his eſcape been effected, the conſequences would have been dreadful; but by the interference of Providence, the horrors of civil war are probably averted from one of the fineſt countries upon earth.

"One bad conſequence produced by the different revolutions that have taken place of late, is, that a general miſtruſt pervades the whole capital.

"The miniſters whom his majeſty had choſen, when he diſmiſſed his army from Paris and its neighbourhood, enjoyed, in an eminent degree, the confidence of the city.

"But the arrival of the Flanders regiment at Verſailes, which muſt have been the conſequence of a determination in the cabinet, has not only ſhaken, but deſtroyed the confidence: and even Mr. Neckar himſelf is not free from a ſuſpicion of being leſs attached to the popular party than he was formerly.

"For the laſt twenty four hours, the king has not eaten an ounce of food, and great apprehenſions are entertained that his health is in great danger, to ſay no more.

The fate of this monarch is remarkably ſingular. He had given liberty to twenty four millions of people, and one of the firſt fruits of this greateſt and nobleſt gifts in the power of kings to beſtow, is, that he is deprived of his own liberty, and made a priſoner by thoſe whoſe fetters he had broken."

American News.

NEW YORK, November 18.

Extract of a [illegible] Boſton, dated October 28

This day, at [illegible] the Preſident was conveyed in the Admiral's barge on board the Admirals'ſhip, the Ma[illegible] the fleet ſteered, the midſhipmen rowed, [illegible] ired, when the dent arrived he [illegible] received on board, in [illegible] file they re[illegible] their Kings, viz. The [illegible] took off their [illegible] and the [illegible] their legs nake[illegible]

Nov. 25. [illegible] Infor[illegible] Thomas Jeffer[illegible]; and [illegible] Cowes on boar[illegible] Meſſrs. Kitſon an[illegible], of th[illegible]ed for Nor[illegible] with the Montgomery, Capt[illegible]

Th[illegible] of the [illegible]e Governments appear to be pla[illegible] ineligible ſituation in conſequence of the ap[illegible] of the Impoſt to the purpoſes of the Union, [illegible] very evident that if the Exciſe and Impoſt th[illegible], were not more than adequate to diſcharging the intereſt of State ſecurities, the funds now left to individual governments, muſt fall greatly ſhort of that object.

The debts of the reſpective States ought therefore to be placed upon a continental eſtabliſhment, and as there does not appear to be any other feaſible plan of doing juſtice to this claſs of creditors, as meritorious as any in the United States, it muſt be pleaſing to every honeſt citizen to find that the ſentiment is becoming very general in various parts of the Union.

Should the creditors of the ſeparate States, be left to the Mercy of local ſyſtems, and financiering committees of State Legiſlature, with only the right to depend upon, it is pretty evident, that while Continental Securities are rapidly appreciating, the [illegible] of the States will as rapidly verge towards annihilation.

Dec. 5. By the arrival of a packet, in [illegible] days from Wilmington, North Carolina, we have receiv-

of the agreeable intelligence that the convention of that ſtate adopted the new conſtitution, on the 10th ult. by a majority of 118.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.

On Thurſday, the 10th inſt. the Diſtrict Court of the United States, in the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, was opened in the State houſe in this city, by the Hon. Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq Judge of the Court.

Such members of Congreſs as were in town, the Mayor and Recorder of the city, and a number of reſpectable citizens attended on this occaſion.

After the commiſſion of the Judge, of the Attorney for the United States, & of the Marſhal of the Court were proclaimed, and a number of the Gentlemen of the Bar admitted, the Judge addreſſed the grand jury in a charge ſuited to the occaſion.

The Foreman in behalf of the jury, requeſted a copy of the Judge's Charge for publication, of which the following are the concluding obſervations:

"Thus hath the government of the United States been eſtabliſhed on the broad baſis of the will of the people; which is the juſt and permanent foundation on which government can be built; for, the people are the true ſource of power, and the object of government ſhould be the good and proſperity of thoſe from whome government is derived, and for whome it is inſtituted.

"My hearers, will, I am ſure, rejoice with me in the proſpect of the future glory of our new found ed empire. A dominion exending through various climates, reſource inexhauſtible, the bleſſings of nature improved and heightened by the powers of art, endleſs population, commerce unlimited, and above all, the wealth and ſtrength of ſo many potent States united and bound together by a liberal, and yet vigorous conſtitution, give us a reaſonable hope that America will ſoon riſe, like her own eagle, and ſoar above thoſe clouds and ſtorms which diſturb and terrify birds of a weaker wing.

"Gentlemen.

"If any crimes or offences, cognizable by the juriſdiction of this court, have come to your knowledge, it is your duty to enquire concerning them, and preſent them for trial. Should you want any information reſpecting the law, or inſtruction in points of form, the court, or the attorney for United States, will be ready to give you all neceſſary aſſiſtance.

After the addreſs ſeveral cauſes, criminal, civil, and maritime were inſtituted in the new court.

Pittſburgh, December 26,

Extract of a letter from a member of the ſtate convention to his friend in Pittſburgh, dated the 5th inſt.

"On the firſt day of meeting a quorum was in town, and on the ſecond his excellency Thomas Mifflin was elected Preſident. A few days were taken up arraiging our modes of proceeding, and the leading queſtions have been attempted with extreme caution. Though every member with whom I converſed condemned the late general aſſembly for calling a convention, and though on the floor the authority thereof was univerſally denied, yet, it was a prevailing opinion, that the members were elected upon the conditions expreſſed in the reſolution of the legiſlature, conſequently were obliged to act in agreeableneſs thereto by the authority of their conſtituents; notwithſtanding this, ſeveral attempts were made by a celebrated politician to begin upon original ground, but theſe were in every inſtance over ruled, and the exiſting conſtitution conſidered as the baſis or ground work of our proceedings. This was a queſtion of greater conſequence, with reſpect to our future proceedings, than appears at firſt ſight.

Several leading queſtions of great political importance have already been decided, viz.

It hath been voted that the conſtitution is defective ſo far as the legiſlature doth conſiſt of no more than one branch; on this queſtion there was ſixty one for, and four againſt it, and of theſe four ſome approved of the principle, but would not vote for it until they would know in what manner the ſecond branch would be conſtructed. Perhaps our weſtern conſtituents may be ſurpriſed that a greater ſtand was not made for a ſingle branch; I would only ſuggeſt to them that every check that had been deviſed in order to prevent the exceſſes of a ſingle branch, had, on the moſt important occaſions given way to party rage, or intereſted influence; even the moſt ſolemn official oaths have not at laſt been able to protect even the exiſtence of the conſtitution itſelf; even whilſt we are ſitting, a well meaning, though weak aſſembly, with an unexampled rapidity repealing the exiſting laws for levying taxes in order to invite and make way for Congreſs to levy direct taxes before they aſk it, and conſequently doing all they can to deſtroy the meaſure of ſtate independence which remains, notwithſtanding council, and the people out of doors reclaim againſt it. When a people have not a ſufficient virtue or attention to ſecure liberty and ſafety by the means of a very popular government a higher toned one becomes abſolutely neceſſary. Yet though this great queſtion has been decided almoſt unanimouſly, it will afford ſerious diſcuſſion before the ſeparate branches are conſtructed. A deſign is on foot to render the ſecond branch the repreſentatives of the wealthy intereſts only: upon this plan the wealthy intereſt would be repreſented in the popular branch equally with others, whereas the people at large would not be repreſented at all in the ſenatorial branch. This is an ariſtocratical plan deviſed for to encreaſe and ſecure the influence of the city of Philadelphia; but I believe it will prove abortive.

It hath been decided unanimouſly, that the ſupreme executive power ſhould be veſted in a ſingle executive, with proper guards; what theſe guards ſhall be is to be matter of future diſcuſſion; the deſigns of ſome are, that the chief juſtice, and ſome other official characters, ſhall be joined with the preſident in reviſing and exerciſing a limited negative on the laws; that in appointments to office, and all other things he ſhall act alone. But the ſentiments oppoſed to this are, that a ſmall council of ſtate ſhould be choſen by the people, who ſhall have a negative over the preſident in the moſt important part of the executive power.

It has been this day decided that the judges of the ſupreme court ſhould be appointed during good behavior, and have fixed ſalaries, but this met with conſiderable oppoſition, and the deciſion was far from unanimous.

The queſtion now before us is, whether a power of reviſing the laws, and exerciſing a limited negative over them by the executive, ſhall be admitted in the new frame of government. I think it probable this will be generally agreed to upon condition that a proper council of ſtate be joined with the preſident in the exerciſe of this and the other executive powers.

I muſt now inform you that all we have yet decided on is in a committee of the whole, and is ſtill therefore ſubject to diſcuſſion in convention."

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT to limit the time of exhibiting claims againſt the ſtate for ſupplies furniſhed, or ſervices rendered during the late war.

Section I. FOR the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a due limitation of the time of exhibiting claims againſt the ſtate, for ſupplies furniſhed, or ſervices rendering during the late war.

Sect. II. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Penſylvania in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame. That from and after the firſt day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one, no claims or demands not already liquidated and adjuſted by the proper officers of this ſtate for articles or ſupplies of any kind, furniſhed by individuals for the uſe of this ſtate, or for ſervices of any kind rendered to this ſtate during the late war between the United States and the king of Great Britain, ſhall be received or admitted, nor ſhall this ſtate be held or deemed liable to ſatisfy any ſuch claim, not preferred before the ſaid firſt day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one.

And in order that ſufficient notice may be given to all perſons concerned.

Sect. III. Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the prothonotaries of the reſpective county courts of common pleas for the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, ſhall cauſe one or more printed copies of this act to be affixed to the door of the reſpective court houſes of ſuch counties, and ſhall alſo cauſe this act to be publicly read in open court, at leaſt once in each term for the four terms next enſuing the enacting hereof,

Signed by order of the Houſe,

RICHARD PETERS, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Saturday the twenty firſt day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

The friends to the rights of human nature, and particularly every American, muſt feel intereſted in the commotions which now agitate the kingdom of France. The proſpect that opened upon that people, of a compleat emancipation from a ſtate of abject deſpotiſm, impreſſed the moſt pleaſing ſenſations upon every philanthropic mind. That they may finally eſtabliſh a free government, is moſt devoutly to be wiſhed. Recent accounts, however, ſeem to corroborate the hackneyed ſentiment, that mankind are alike in every age. A triumphant majority too ſeldom diſcovers a proper ſenſe of the rights of the minority. Diſtinctions will obtain in all governments; they are truly eſtimable only in free ſtates; for there, they are held by the moſt precious and deſirable tenure, the good will of the people, founded on merit, and ſanctioned by the laws. However, in France a very reſpectable and formidable body, compoſed of clergy and laity, has long been eſtabliſhed; endowed it is true, with privileges and immunities, degrading to the people, and hoſtile to their rights. Theſe exemptions the nobility have moſt nobly diveſted themſelves of; but their ſacrifices do not ſeem to be ſufficient; and from confounding and involving all diſtinctions, the tranſitions to ſtripping the ſovereign of the eſſentials of monarchy is very natural. Happy will it be for the French nation, if the exceſſes of a ſpirit of reformation do not combine an intereſt againſt the national aſſembly, that may prove paramount to all their fine ſpun, democratical theories of government.

AS the ſubſcribers propoſe quitting this Country as ſoon as poſſible, they requeſt all perſons who have left Watches to be repaired, to take them away before the firſt day of next February.

They earneſtly ſolicit all thoſe indebted to them to diſcharge their reſpective balances before the firſt of January; as all outſtanding debts after will be ſued for.

The neat and commodious Shop, in which they have for ſome time worked, will be ſold or rented on the loweſt terms.

GREGG & BARKER.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 16, 1789.

ENTERED with the ſubſcriber, one of the wood rangers for the county of Allegheny, the following creatures, as ſtrays, viz

One brown mare, 13 hands high, branded on the near thigh with C. B. one ſorrel colt, riſing 3 years old, neither docked or branded; one red roan mare, riſing five years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder B. and one black ſteer, with a white back and belly. The owners are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcriber, living on Chartiers creek, about three miles from Pittſburgh, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL.

Extract from an Act of General Aſſembly of Penſylvania, paſſed the 19th day of March, 1783, relative to Exciſe.

Section V. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the firſt day of June next, every diſtiller of ſpiritous liquors, before he proceed to diſtill any further quantity, ſhall under the penalty of ten pounds, enter with the collector of exciſe for the city or county reſpectively, or his deputy, wherein ſuch diſtiller ſhall reſide, an account of all ſuch ſtills, with the number of gallons which they do ſeverally contain, and ſhall be accountable to ſuch collector, or his deputy, for all liquors by him retailed, drawn, ſold, bartered or delivered to any perſon or perſons for any valuable conſideration whatſoever, in any quantity leſs than twenty gallons at one time and to one perſon, and ſhall enter the ſame and pay the exciſe thereon, as retailers are by law obliged to do; any thing contained in any law heretofore made notwithſtanding.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Pittſburgh, December 23, 1789.

JULY the twenty-ſeventh day,
My wife Betſy ranaway,
From bed and board did flee and ſay,
She would no longer with me ſtay.
Since ſhe has left me without cauſe,
I'll give her time enough to pauſe,
That ſhe may ſee her error,
When I live happy with a fairer.
Therefore I forwarn, both great an
To truſt her any thing at all,
For her contracts from this day
Not one farthing will I pay.

DENNIS O'E

666

THE neceſſity of ſettling and cloſing the accounts of the late partnerſhip of Scull & Boyd, makes it indiſpenſably neceſſary that thoſe indebted, ſhould make payment either to John Scull or the ſubſcriber, on or before the 14th day of January next. The adminiſtratrix flatters herſelf a ſtrict compliance will be paid to this notification, as ſhe will be under the neceſſity of putting all the debts unpaid at time into proper hands for recovery.

ANN WILSON, Adminiſtratrix,

Pittſburgh, December 4, 1789.

N. B. Country produce will be received in payment if delivered before the above ſpecified time.

Whereas George Iuſtus, deceaſed, did give three notes to a certain Robert Forlow, dated in December 1784, payable in three different gales, the times of payment I cnanot recollect. The ſaid Forlow, by the beſt information I can get, lives in Kentucky, in conſideration for a certain tract of land lying on the waters of Racoon, near Mr. Samuel Wilſon's mill: and whereas the ſaid Forlow, has not given a ſufficient title for ſaid land, this is to forwarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as it is out of my power to pay them until compelled by law.

ISAAC JUSTUS, Adminiſtrator.

October 30, 1789,

Greenſburgh, October 23, 1789.

TO all adminiſtrators that may have entered bail in the county of Weſtmoreland, and have not exhibited their accounts agreeable to law; Notice is hereby given, that except they be and appear before the regiſter in Greenſburgh, on or before the firſt week in December next, provided with proper vouchers in order for ſettlement, that their reſpective bail bonds will be put in ſuit for the ſecurity of the legatees and others concerned.

Notice is likewiſe given to all legatees, deviſees and others that may have any intereſt in any laſt will and teſtament left in the regiſter's office in the time of James Kinkead, late recorded for ſaid county, that they are notcommitted to record.

WILLIAM MACHE.

TO BE SOLD

By private contract, on reaſonable terms, and the time of payment made eaſy to the purchaſer, the following articles, viz.

A LOT, No. 394, ſituate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittſburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the ſame.

A young unblemiſhed Virginia bred Horſe, excellent for the ſaddle.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her ſide, got by old Dove.

Another Colt riſing three years old, got by old Dove, ſame dam.

And alſo one Cow and one Steer.

For a ſight of the articles, and particulars reſpecting the ſale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittſburgh.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid Watſon are requeſted to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magiſtrate without further notice.

June 24, 1789.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY laſt night from the ſubſcribers living in Franklin county, two Servants, viz. Peter Smith, a Ruſſee, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black, ſtrait hair, had on a lead coloured coat and jacket, fuſtian breeches, new ſhoes, old wool hat; and Michael Dwyer, lately from the weſt of Ireland, about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, ſtrong made, red, ſhort curly hair, had on a light blue coat, ſpotted jacket, & jeanet breeches old hat; he took with him ſome cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward for both, or Eight Dollars for either.

JAMES POE.
JOSHUA STEVENSON.

October 20, 1789.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has given four bonds one of which is for forty pounds, and the, other three for twenty pounds each, to a certain Daniel M'Clintock, living in Conecocheague, in conſideration for a tract of land lying on Buffaloe lick run on Sawickly; and whereas the ſaid M'Clintock has not, nor cannot make me a ſufficient title for ſaid land, this is to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until I get an indiſputable title for the above mentioned tract of land.

PETER WALTZ.

October 16, 1789.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Eſq; on Peter's creek, Waſhington county, fifteen miles from Pittſburgh, and fifteen from Waſhington, and half a mile from the river Monongahela adjoining lands of John Cox, Robert James, Philip Deal, James Chambers and John Welſh; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Aſlan, and James Sanderſon, each having the following quantity of cleared land William Brown, 60 acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, ten acres, with a ſtill houſe, ſtill, and compleat ſet of veſſels for two ſtills; Andrew M'Aſlan, twenty acres, and James Sanderſon, twenty acres; the yearly rents at preſent amounts to between ſeventy and eighty pounds Pennſylvania currency. The ſaid land is half a mile from Charles Bradford's mill, one mile from Magner's mill, one mile from Adam Wickerham, junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickerham, ſenior's, mill, and not above four miles from Welſh and Baldwin's mills. The whole or any part of the above will be ſold, and for further particulars enquire of John M'Donald, in Pittſburgh; Alexander Addiſon, Eſq; in Waſhington: or John Cox, on Peter's creek.

Alſo, to be ſold or rented, the ſtone coal and lime works, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat ſet of tools to carry on ſaid buſineſs, and a large keel boat En as above. October 15, 1789.

John Findlay & William Marſhall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercerſburgh

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all ſizes.

Which they will diſpoſe of by the caſk or ſingle pound, on reaſonable terms, for either Caſh, Furs, or Ginſeng.

Mercerſburgh, June 10, 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

THE ſubſcribe reſpectfully informs the public that he has removed his ſhop to the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market ſtreet, where he carries on the White Smith Buſineſs in its various branches. He makes locks, keys, and hinges of all ſorts, pipe and ſquaw tomahawks, ſcalping knives, boxes and pins for vizes, grates poliſhed and unpoliſhed, andirons, ſhovels, tongs, pokers, chaffing diſhes, bread toaſters, ladles, ſkimmers, fleſh forks, and ſcewers, with all kinds of iron work for a kitchen, currying combs, plates ſaddle trees, makes craping, curling, and pincing tongs, rupture belts, grinds ſwords, razors, ſciſſors, and pen knives, cleans & poliſhes guns and piſtols, makes bed ſcrews, and branding irons of all ſizes, and does ſeveral other pieces of buſineſs in the White Smith line, too tedious to mention.

He alſo carries on the Black Smith, in the ſhop lately occupied by William Braden, in partnerſhip with James Beard, who is perfectly well qualified for horſe ſhoeing, or any kind of work in that way; they alſo make horſe, cow, and ſheep bells.

GEORGE M'GUNEGLE.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the aforeſaid buſineſs; alſo, a quantity of old braſs, for which a generous price will be given.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

DAVID JOHNSON, A. M. late Teacher of the Engliſh Language in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, has accepted of the ſame Office in the Waſhington Academy. Scholars will be immediately received at twenty five ſhillings each for one year. The Revd Mr. Dod continues to inſtruct the youth under his care in the Latin and other Learned Languages, and will receive ſuch other Students as may be offered for Inſtruction in theſe Languages or the Mathematicks. The ſituation of this Academy in the heart of a rich and populous ſettlement, renders it peculiarly inviting to ſuch as deſire inſtruction for themſelves or children. Boarding may be had in reputable homes at about thirty dollars for the year, and the eſtabliſhed reputation of the Maſters, gives the moſt favorable proſpects of the growth of Learning, Morality and Religion in this Seminary.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, Friday, Sept. 11, 1789.

ON motion, Reſolved, That John Moore, Williamack, and Ephraim Douglaſs, Eſquires, be, and they are hereby authorited to inveſtigate the charges of divers inhabitants of Weſtmoreland county, againſt Michael Huffnagle, Eſq; prothonotary of that county, and to report to Council.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES BIDDLE, Sec'y.

To John Moore, William Jack, & Ephraim Douglaſs, Eſqrs. gentlemen appointed to inveſtigate the charges againſt M. Huffnagle, Eſquire.

THE adminiſtrator of George Juſtus, deceaſed, being deſirous to ſettle the eſtate, and make the earlieſt arrangements for the payment of any debts that may be due thereby, requeſts all perſons who may have any accounts againſt the ſame to bring them in for ſettlement properly authenticated, on the twenty ſixth of January next, to Mr Jacob Bauſman's oppoſite the town of Pittſburgh, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to ſettle their accounts and make payment of the balances due on or before the firſt of December next, otherwiſe the accounts will be put in proper hands for recovery.

ISAAC JUSTUS, adminiſtrator.

October 27, 1789.

PITTSBURG: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Crawford's Ferry, where Subſcriptions (at 15/ per ann.) Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.* ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one fourth of a Dollar; Thoſe exceeding a Square are Inſerted in Proportion.